

clouds, and as the sun shone on the white faces and red bodies of these cattle, so even in color, all so apparently contented and comfortable, and in such prime condition, we could not help expressing our feelings thus: "We never saw such a large herd of really first-class Hereford cattle before." To which Mr. Stone quietly replied: "there is no herd equal to them either in America or in England." Had these words been said by many we should have doubted them, but we must admit that we never saw such a grand show of these beautiful animals. The sight of this splendid herd can never be forgotten; we were more delighted with it than with the whole stock of an exhibition. To see these 93 cows, all nearly alike, all fit to take the prizes at the different exhibitions, not a sick, lame or improperly marked animal among them—the sight was really superb, and Mr. Stone said he had never seen them look to better advantage than they did at that time. Compare this sight with the sight of a lot of poor, tired, dusty, hot animals, walking in a dusty or muddy show ring, or pent up in some stall at an exhibition. In one place the cattle are at ease and in their natural state; in the other they are miserable from many causes. We would like that you could have seen this sight; you could not but have been highly delighted.

From this field we went to the stables where the bulls and calves were kept. Here was another sight almost as fine—a magnificent lot of young Hereford bulls and heifers. We were quite delighted to see them all so comfortable and in such healthy and prime condition, all so uniform in color and make. They were a grand exhibition in themselves. "Regent," the bull standing at the head of this herd, appears to us unsurpassable as a Hereford bull, and hardly to be equalled by any bull. Just look at this bull at the Provincial Exhibition this year, and give us your opinion about him. It is worth a long journey to see such a surprisingly beautiful animal, that is, to fill the bill of carrying so much beef in so small a compass and in such a handsome form. We have seen a great many illustrations of farm animals, nearly all of which are overdrawn at the present day, but no animal that we have yet seen requires less overdrawing to make him the perfect model of an animal. Go and see this bull at the time he is to be taken into the ring. This looking at animals lying down in the stalls is but a poor way to have a correct idea about them, and we trust most of our readers have too much consideration to think these heavy animals are to stand up all the time for their advantage and never become weary.

On another farm Mr. Stone has his Cotswold sheep, at another his Southdowns, at another his Shorthorns. His stock consists of 138 Herefords, 100 Shorthorns, 619 Cotswold and Southdown sheep. He has a few Suffolk Punch horses, and some good Berkshire and Suffolk pigs on his farm.

We visited Toronto seedsmen, and were shown but one new variety of wheat. They all report excellent crops from all parts of the country.

AT HAMILTON,

Messrs. Bruce Bros. took us to see their seed and testing farm. It consists of 35 acres, situated below the mountain near the city. It was in excellent order, the crops of onion and lettuce seed being particularly fine. They have six varieties of wheat imported from Poland, some of which are very promising; also six varieties of oats from the same place, one of which is a remarkably early sort, being fully out in head, while all the other varieties are only just beginning to open. Messrs. Bruce will not offer either of these grains to the public yet, preferring to give them a still greater test in different parts of the Province.

AT PARIS

we saw Mr. Smoke's herd of Jerseys, 26 in num-

ber, and enquired about the wheat crop, as this locality has obtained some notoriety in wheat. But on enquiry we find that hardly any of the farmers grow any of the Arnold varieties. We heard the Clawson and Scott wheats spoken of more favorably and grown to a much greater extent. The Democrat is also well spoken of by those who have it. There is considerable of the Michigan Amber grown, but this is known only in some localities as the Turkey wheat. It is a very good bearded, white-chaffed variety, but such a general good crop of winter wheat now crowns the farmers' labors, that it appears for the present no improvement is necessary. Our fall wheat crop is the best we have ever seen, taking the extent of land into consideration; but the time will shortly arrive when farmers will again look about for a change. It is well to exchange seed from other localities; even if it be the same kind of wheat, the change will repay.

Some are enquiring about about the

ORIGIN OF THE DEMOCRAT WHEAT.

This wheat was imported from Austintown, Ohio, U. S. A. The wheat was introduced by a careful, prominent farmer, having been selected and grown from a single plant found in another wheat, and this had been carefully saved and reproduced in that locality with the greatest success. This wheat has now been grown in Canada for three years, and all who have it speak highly in its favor, both for its yield, hardness and quality. It is a white-chaffed, bearded variety, resembling the Smash-up or Treadwell wheats.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

On the 25th we had a short conversation with Mr. W. Saunders, the editor of the *Canadian Entomologist*. He informed us that he had examined a field of wheat near Komoka, and found it badly affected by this pest. He produced some of the straw, which he had brought home with him. He opened the joints and showed the insect in the flax-seed form. As this is the first intimation we have had of the return of this destructive insect, we do not consider that any great injury has been done this year, although Mr. Saunders estimates the damage done to the field that he examined fully 20 per cent. But it might cause us to hesitate in depending too much on our winter wheat for next year, as this year's bountiful return will cause farmers to rush in all they can, perhaps to the injury of the farm and to the grass crop, which we believe must be our best paying crop.

Stock Affairs in Scotland.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

After a backward spring, summer has at last burst upon us, and, generally speaking, the crops throughout the country promise a good return. The cereal crops look healthy and thriving; grass is abundant, and, as a consequence, the price of beef has, within the past few months, risen 10d. to 15d. per cwt., while lean or grazing stock are also selling at very high prices—so high, indeed, that, in the event of the price of beef falling off in the end of the season when the cattle will be ready for the butcher, holders of stock will not receive an adequate return for the cost of grazing. The sheep farming industry in the Highlands of Scotland is not in so prosperous a condition as it was some years ago. In consequence of the severity of recent winters, and the rapid extension of deer forests, stocks within the past few years have decreased rapidly. Wool has been cheap, and the cost of wintering high, so that although this year the condition of the flocks has vastly improved, the crop of lambs, being of good quality, farmers in the Highlands do not speak hopefully of the future.

Breeders are busy preparing their cattle for exhibition at the summer shows. The Highland Society's show—the greatest event of the kind in

Scotland—takes place at Glasgow, at the end of the present month. Fears were entertained that the restrictions on the removal of cattle from one county to another, rendered necessary on account of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in England, and there was at least one in Scotland, would prevent exhibitors from the north from sending forward their cattle. Fortunately the course of the disease was checked, and the local authorities throughout the country have revoked the restrictions, and the cattle will be free to return home.

Speaking of disease reminds me that the valuable herd of Polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle, belonging to Mr. D. A. Pearson Johnston, Kincardineshire, was slaughtered early last month, Pleuro-pneumonia having broken out among the stock. The herd, which was founded about fourteen years ago, numbered altogether thirty-five head, and was valued at £1,500. The loss, however, is not to be estimated from a monetary point of view. The disappearance of such a fine herd from the county is a loss to be deplored, as the dissemination of the Johnston "blood" among the stocks of the neighboring farmers was beginning to tell powerfully on the character of the cattle produced in Kincardineshire.

The exodus of Polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle from this country to America has of late slackened a little, the reason being that there are few cattle of this breed now for sale. I notice that two important sales are announced to be held in the autumn of the present year, and, as the animals to be brought under the hammer are of high character, good prices will be realized.

A valuable lot of well selected Polled cattle were recently sent from here to two of the largest dealers in Canada.

During the past two months large numbers of farm servants and artisans have left the northern counties of Scotland for America, most of them going to Manitoba. The movement, which has attracted much attention in this country, has its origin in the fact that the prospects of the farm-servant class have for some years been darkening. They see that farming has been a losing game, and that even were it otherwise, the chances of their ever becoming tenants of farms is far removed, while the house accommodation for farm servants is, in many cases, of the worst description, and this point in particular has been a great cause of complaint among the agricultural laborers in this country. The exodus of such large numbers of these men led to a slight increase of wages at the Whit-Sunday term.

[Our readers will see from the foregoing letter that every precaution is taken to stamp out contagious diseases among cattle in Great Britain, even to the destruction of entire herds; so that there will be little danger of disease being brought into Canada from that source, which is undoubtedly the best from which we can recruit our herds with safety.]

English Letter—No. 39.

Liverpool, July 5th.

The poor English farmer is having his proverbial bad luck; with one of the finest crops of grass ever seen, we cannot get a spell of decent weather in which to gather it. Friday and Saturday last were the longest spell of dry weather we have had for six weeks, and in many districts the hay will be greatly injured, if not altogether lost. Grain crops are looking well, but they also are greatly needing warmth and sunshine.

Great numbers of Canadian buyers are over here looking out for pedigree stock, but they are reserving themselves for the Royal Agricultural Show next week at Reading, of which I expect to have something of interest to say in my next. Consider